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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1899.

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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

M. LABORI SHOT BY AN ASSASSIN

Ambushed on his Way to the Lycee.

BLOW AIMED AT DREYFUS

A POSSIBILITY THAT M. LABORI MAY LIVE.

ATTACK INTENSIFIES FACTIONAL HATE

Gendarmes Scouring the Country in Search of the Assassin, Described as a Man of 25 or 30 Dressed Like a Workman.

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Rennes, Aug. 14.—The drama at Rennes grows tragical. That long belated town is being stirred into a more violent passion than Paris. The Parisians are laborious. The Bretons are silent and possessed by their belief or idea, whatever it may be.

This morning at six o'clock a well nigh successful attempt was made to kill M. Labori, who defended Zola last year and who came here to defend Dreyfus, with M. Demange. The would-be assassin was evidently a crank and looked like a workman. His weapon was a revolver, the theatre of the crime the Quay Richemont. It was while Labori was going to the court with Colonel Picquart and his cousin, M. Gast.

When Madame Labori came up she was sent to fetch a doctor, but not knowing the town she lost a good deal of time. At last she thought of going to the court and asking there for a military surgeon. Doctors Vidal and Reclus were at hand and at once accompanied her. They had the presence of mind to send gendarmes to the barracks for an ambulance with a stretcher and bearers.

With deep thankfulness they found that M. Labori could move his limbs at will. The spine, therefore, was not injured. The ball had entered at the sixth vertebra, behind the thorax. It might be embedded in the muscle of the back or have penetrated deeper, injuring the lungs.

However the thing was to bear the wounded advocate to the pretty and gay looking villa he had hired for use during the trial, a villa adorned with green slabs of faience, bright with flowers and in the airy part of Rennes. But why go further into details? The lesson of the event was foreshadowed in my cable last evening. The two opposite forces are in line of battle. Fanaticism has been appealed to and has answered the call.

Colonel Picquart describes the would-be murderer as swarthy and thickset, resolute and intelligent looking. He thinks the man might be a Southern. If he must have known the country around Rennes. It is a country of small, patchy fields, separated by hedges, which he was evidently familiar with. Apparently he knew places in the thicket into which he could dive, and in doing so remained concealed for some time from a pursuer. The gendarmes that Colonel Picquart met joined in the pursuit, but fleet running and knowledge of the locality enabled the would-be murderer to escape.

M. Labori is young, fair, handsome and full of lusty life and high spirits. His talents as a speaker are not of the highest order, but no other member of the Paris bar knows better how to use law to defeat its object. He can drive a motor car through the code. Until he pleaded for Zola his luck was uninterrupted. He then had an attack of typhoid fever which greatly weakened him and forced him to neglect business. The Zola affair was a great advertisement, but it brought him no direct profit and created for him endless enemies. He refused the handsome fee the novelist offered, nor does he accept pecuniary reward from Dreyfus.

Labori is proud of his wife's beauty. She is equally proud of his good looks and talents, and loses no opportunity to hear him plead. She is an Australian, received as a pianist her musical education in London, became a player at concerts, made the acquaintance of the deformed but highly gifted Russian pianist Pachmann, married him, had two children, and then fell in love with Labori. The passion was mutual. She and Pachmann were divorced and then she married Labori. The children live with her and find a devoted stepfather in him.

Madame Labori has attended all the public sittings of the Rennes court martial. Her beauty is beyond dispute. She is a striking blonde, and though her path has not been always strewn with roses, she expresses the joy of life in splendid health and a satisfied heart. What a bolt from the blue sky the morning's event has been to her! She seemed the happiest woman alive when she set out this morning. In less than ten minutes her life was blighted. Labori, not long convalescent from typhoid, is in a bad state to receive a ball entering the thorax through the back. He is now in a high fever, and there may be dangerous complications later.

The court room, when the news of the shooting came, was crowded, as the sitting was about to commence. The President of the Association of Legal Journals, M. Taunay, well known as the organizer of the International Press Congress, jumped upon a table

and exclaimed: "M. Labori has been fired at and wounded!" The announcement caused a deep hush. Solemn silence reigned for perhaps three or four minutes. Possibly it was the silence of stupor, for all seemed stunned. At length the Nationalists and Dreyfusites declared their horror of the crime and their sympathy with the victim.

Labori has always been unconventional, largely because he is the son of simple, useful folk. The father is an Alsatian and a station master at Châlons. He is in the secret of the steps to be taken in regard to railway transport of troops were France attacked from Germany. He and his wife were staying at M. Labori's Paris home when the crime was committed.

Madame Labori telegraphed for them to come at once and they are now here. The sitting was adjourned for a short time this morning to enable M. Demange to inquire after Labori's condition. During the proceedings pending the inquiry the ladies grew excited and communicated their nervousness to the gentlemen. As a precaution against canes and parasols being used in a faction fight, a gendarme was sent around to take them into his care. This led to a massing of protests and much feminine cackle, but the gendarme insisted.

The court then entered. Colonel Jouaust, the President of the tribunal, alluding to some manifestation of opinion last Saturday in the press tribune, threatened to clear it, if either approval or disapproval of any witness was expressed there.

He then ordered the confrontation of M. Casimir-Perier and General Mercier. These witnesses were more a cat and dog than before. Casimir-Perier seemed so like one of those fussy mongrels that one sees on the box of a French market cart. The dog sits beside the driver, looking intently forward and ready to pick a quarrel with no matter whom. He seems to think he runs the whole concern.

Casimir-Perier spoke of himself only of what he did and said when President. He often snubbed Mercier verbally and by almost turning his back upon him. He had little to say of the Dreyfus affair. General Mercier paid him back in scratches that almost drew blood.

General Billot sat while making his long deposition. He still believes Dreyfus guilty, but gave no strong reason. He said that Colonel Picquart systematically, as head of the Intelligence Department, kept back all new facts unfavorable to Dreyfus and stifled inquiry. EMILY CRAWFORD.

ANOTHER STORY OF THE CRIME.

Rennes, France, Aug. 14.—Another tragedy marked the rise of the curtain on the Dreyfus drama this morning. M. Labori, counsel for the accused and the man on whom the defense had relied for the demolition of General Mercier's testimony, was shot from ambush on his way to the court soon after six o'clock.

His assailants, of whom there were two, escaped, and it is impossible yet to say whether M. Labori's name will have to be added to the list of strange deaths that already punctuate this romance.

It was announced about the close of court today that M. Labori might live. The wound in the lower part of the back is serious, however, and even should he recover, he may be partially paralyzed.

Madame Labori, his wife, is with him constantly although almost prostrated by the shock. The stalwart counselor has borne his intense suffering manfully. His first word after being shot was to send a message to suspend the sitting of the court.

The excitement caused at the Lycee was intense, as might be well imagined under the intense strain of factional hatred, and it was necessary at one time for the gendarmes to interpose between the excited spectators who precipitated a fight in the court room.

The attack on Dreyfus through the person of his most effective counselor was wholly unexpected as was shown by the lack of precautions against it. How seriously it may affect the prisoner's chance before the court is yet doubtful, but it is sure to renew the high tension between the opposing factions both at Rennes and Paris.

M. Labori and his wife left his house for the court at about six o'clock this morning. His residence is situated in the suburbs of the town about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Lycee, the route being along a solitary road beside the River Vilaine.

Just before the outrage his wife turned back, having forgotten her card of admission to the court. While she was gone M. Labori met Col. Picquart and M. Gast. Immediately afterward, while passing a narrow lane, two men sprang from behind the hedge and one, placing a pistol close to his victim's back, fired, turned and fled down the lane and across the fields. The murderer, or murderers for accounts differ as to whether there was one man or two, was pursued by M. Gast and Colonel Picquart. They were both too old and heavy to overtake him and soon returned, leaving the chase to the crowd that had been attracted.

His wife arrived while M. Labori was lying on the ground and Colonel Picquart and M. Gast were pursuing the murderer. M. Labori said to his wife: "Go to court and ask to suspend the sitting."

Madame Labori ran into the court, gave the news that her husband had been shot and ran back to him. She sat down on the ground beside her husband and took his hand in her lap. The shot had been heard two hundred yards away from the Avenue de La Gare, where a crowd had gathered as usual to witness the arrival of the principal personages connected with the court martial. These spectators ran in the direction of the spot where the shooting had occurred, followed by gendarmes on horseback.

When Doctor Reclus arrived, he knelt beside M. Labori, putting a bottle of smelling salts to his nostrils. Around these central figures were grouped the

(Continued on Second Page.)

WAREHOUSE TRUST LOOSE AT JOINTS?

The Good Thing is too Hot to Hold.

AN ANTI-TRUST COMPANY

WINSTON MANUFACTURERS NOT APPROACHED.

CHARTERED A TRAIN TO HUNT TIMBER

A Bavarian Lieutenant Prospecting Near Mt. Airy. Prof. R. T. Carmichael, Formerly of Raleigh, Seriously Ill in St. Louis.

Winston, N. C., Aug. 14.—(Special.)—A Danville tobaccoist made the prediction in Winston today that the Danville warehouse trust would soon go to pieces. He said the first promoters of the combine turned it over to second parties, and the latter have dropped it into third hands. It is known that the organization has created a stir among many tobacco growers.

No proposition has yet been made to the Winston manufacturers to enter the movement inaugurated by the Martinville manufacturers to organize a commission to be called "the Virginia and North Carolina Tobacco Company," to fight the American Tobacco Company. Until the manufacturers here are approached on the subject they will not express themselves as to what they think of the movement.

Lieutenant Arthur Forcheheimer, of the Bavarian army, who is now on two years leave of absence, came to Winston yesterday, accompanied by his private secretary and W. H. Tunis, of Baltimore. Being unable to secure a team at the livery stables the gentlemen chartered a train to Rural Hall in order to reach Mt. Airy last night. They are examining the timber lands in this section. Lieutenant Forcheheimer represents his father, one of the largest timber dealers at Franfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

Prof. Robert T. Carmichael, a noted violinist and native of Salem, is dangerously ill in St. Louis. A letter from his wife says he has had several hemorrhages. Prof. Carmichael was leader of the orchestra for Primrose and West's minstrels for ten years. He taught music in Raleigh before going to New York.

HOBSON'S REPORT.

Value of the Three Spanish Ships Now Complete, \$610,000.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson was heard from by the Navy Department today for the first time at any length since he was assigned to duty in charge of the Spanish ships raised from Manila harbor and now undergoing repairs at Hong Kong.

His report is unusually interesting, dealing in general questions, such as the need of a large dock yard in the Orient, the increasing shipping at Manila and the prospect that Manila will succeed Hong Kong as the emporium of the East, the value of Chinese labor in all branches of industry, etc. He also says the three Spanish ships which are completed will be worth to the Government about \$610,000, and he contemplates trying to raise three more Spanish vessels now at the bottom of Manila Bay. The letter is addressed to Rear Admiral Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and is dated at Hong Kong July 17th.

He says, in part: "The three vessels under reconstruction, the Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon and Don Juan de Austria, are at about equal stages of completion, which I estimate to be about 80 per cent compared with the vessels fitted out ready for sea. I estimate that the time of completion will be about six weeks after the arrival of armament and electric plant. "I estimate the value of these vessels when completed, exclusive of armament, to be about as follows:

"Isla de Cuba \$215,000.
"Isla de Luzon \$215,000.
"Don Juan de Austria \$180,000.
"Total estimated value of all three vessels \$610,000."

He then shows that the raising and refitting has cost about \$304,000, making a net gain to the Government on the three vessels of \$306,000. He gives the credit for this result to Naval Constructor Capps, who made the contracts.

YELLOW FEVER MORIBUND.

No Deaths and No New Cases—Disinfecting the Premises.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 14.—The yellow fever situation continues to improve. No deaths and no new cases is the report again today from the Soldiers' Home.

AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Surgeon General Wynna today received the following telegram from Surgeon Vickery in regard to the yellow fever at the Hampton (Va.) Soldiers' Home: "All conditions favorable; disinfection of quarters going on."

When your enemies speak ill of you act in such a manner that people won't believe them.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR PLANS.

Preparation for Rapid Mobilization of Troops.

Johannesburg, Aug. 13.—The Transvaal Government, it is reported, has provisionally arranged with the Netherlands South African Railway Company for mobilization on the shortest notice if required. Immense stores of provisions and war material have been collected at Pretoria. It is rumored that orders have been issued to mobilize the artillery reserve.

It is alleged from Boer sources that the Government proposes to introduce a passport law, aiming to prevent Outlanders from leaving the country without permission in the event of war.

Cape Town, Aug. 13.—A meeting of prominent Afrikaner leaders here today advocated acceptance by the Transvaal Government of Mr. Chamberlain's joint commission proposal.

According to a dispatch from Durban, Natal, the Liverpool regiment, which recently left here, will be sent to form a camp at Laings Nek. The Portuguese have detained the steamer Reichstag, from Hamburg, June 23, at Delagoa Bay. She has on board 15,000 rifles and other war material consigned to the Transvaal Government.

London, Aug. 14.—The Times this morning in a special article on the Transvaal situation, says: "In the event of war, in addition to 12,000 troops from India, 30,000 will be sent from England, making the total British force 55,000. It would be idle to ignore the fact that should we unwillingly be driven to obtain by force that which justice should accord, an entirely new South African situation will have been created."

BLAME PRESIDENT KRUGER.

London, Aug. 14.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Government is awaiting the approval of the Orange Free State and the Cape Colony Ministry before replying to the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain to submit the franchise controversy to a joint commission of inquiry. I am in a position to assert that the first draft of the Transvaal's answer was a refusal. The second was an acceptance, conditional on the independence of the South African republic not being impaired."

"This dependence on Bloemfontein and the Dutch Cabinet at Cape Town is proof of the chaos reigning in Pretoria. The leading members of the Raad are opposed to war, and accuse President Kruger of being responsible for the crisis. More than this, despite the war preparations, the Transvaal generally is averse to a conflict."

Johannesburg, Aug. 14.—The Standard and Diggers' News today says: "The Boers are convinced that there is nothing for it now but the arbitration of arms. "All sorts of warlike rumors are in circulation. It is alleged that the Field Cornets have received orders to supply all burghers with rifles gratuitously and to substitute Mausers for Martini-Henrys wherever they are still in use."

DISTRIBUTING ARMS.

Cape Town, August 14.—The reported shipment of 400,000 pounds sterling from London banks is believed to be due to the enormous purchases by the Transvaal Government of ammunition, provisions and forage, the supplies exceeding those of many European nations.

The Field Cornets are distributing arms to the burghers.

THE HURRICANE LOSES POWER.

Storm Signals Ordered Up As Far as Atlantic City.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The West Indian hurricane which almost for a week has been raging in the West Indies, has modified in intensity and is now designated as a tropical storm. It appears to be moving up the Atlantic coast, and the Weather Bureau has directed that storm signals be extended northward to Atlantic City, where by tomorrow morning the wind may reach thirty miles an hour. Today at Savannah it blew forty-four miles, and at Charleston forty miles, while in Florida in points over which the disturbance is slowly passing, the wind ranged below fifteen miles. The storm is central to-night near the Georgia coast, and may at any time pass out to sea, but the officials of the Weather Bureau think it will continue up the coast going perhaps to New York and beyond.

A POWDER MONKEY AT SIX.

Youngest Enlisted Man in the Confederate Army Dies.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 14.—James T. Palmer, the youngest enlisted man in the Confederate army died tonight. He was powder monkey on the Confederate steamer Morgan, commanded by Capt. Fry, of Virginia fame and served in the terrific action off Fort Blakeley, Mobile Bay, in April, 1865, being then six years old.

STORM CENTRE MOVING NORTH.

Weather Bureau, Washington, Aug. 14.—Storm center moving north off Jacksonville, Fla. In its future course the storm will not be of unusual severity, although northeast gales with rain will prevail along the South Atlantic coast this afternoon and tonight and along the middle Atlantic and South New England coasts Tuesday.

(Signed) WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief of Weather Bureau.

JUDGE VAN WYCK'S BOOM.

Saratoga, N. Y., August 14.—Judge Augustus Van Wyck left Saratoga tonight, and it is announced that friends who have been interested in the presentation of his name as a candidate before the next National Democratic Convention for the Presidency of the United States, will meet at the Hoffman House, New York, next Friday night.

FOES OF DREYFUS SCORE A POINT

Labori Absent, Demange Can Not Handle Mercier.

WHO ESCAPES CHEAPLY

M. CASIMIR PERIER AND MERCIER CONFRONTED.

PERIER CLAIMS MERCER EXAGGERATES

Gen. Billot With Little Reason Still Believes Dreyfus Guilty. Cavaignac Argues to Prove His Guilt. Dreyfus Creates Sensation.

Rennes, Aug. 14.—The shooting of Labori, leading counsel for Captain Alfred Dreyfus, robbed the morning session of the Dreyfus court martial of its paramount interest.

The murderer apparently chose today for the attempt, because it was anticipated that M. Labori would crush General Mercier, the former Minister of War, with his cross questioning. The news of the shooting of M. Labori caused an immediate sensation in the court room, where the usual audience had assembled, awaiting the entrance of the judges. M. Labori's absence had just been announced when suddenly M. Jaunay, Syndic of the Judiciary Press rushed into the room and shouted: "M. Labori has been shot."

All present gave a gasp of horror and surprise and then every man jumped to his feet and a volley of question was hurled at M. Jaunay's head, who crying "That is all I know," rushed out of court again, followed by a number of his hearers. Those who remained excitedly discussed the crime and vigorously denounced the authors.

Colonel Jouaust, President of the Court, when the news reached him, suspended the sitting of the court martial until 7:15 a. m.

When the court martial was resumed General Mercier was confronted with M. Casimir-Perier, the former President of France. The latter declared that Mercier's story, told on the witness stand Saturday, of the imminence of war between Germany and France in 1894, was grossly exaggerated and complained of the action of the then Minister of War (Mercier) in moving 60,000 troops to the frontier without consulting him. As it was M. Labori's task to take General Mercier in hand, M. Demange, associate counsel, was quite unprepared for the task, the few questions the latter put were practically of little effect, and General Mercier escaped cheaply.

Moreover, M. Demange was deeply affected by the attempt to assassinate his colleague, and was quite unable to do himself justice. When General Mercier was recalled, in reply to the President of the Court, he reiterated his belief that Major Com. Esterhazy, in spite of the latter's own declaration, was not the author of the Bordereau, which the witness claimed, was written on tracing paper and was found in an embassy.

The President asked M. Casimir-Perier to explain the circumstances of the confession Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Captain Lebrun-Renaud. M. Casimir-Perier persisted in his statement of Saturday that he had never received any confidences of this character from Captain Lebrun-Renaud. M. Casimir-Perier, resuming his testimony, said he did not desire to reply to certain of General Mercier's insinuations.

"I do not wish to answer them," said the former President. "The circumstances are too sad and too tragic for me to desire to envenom the discussion. I am master of myself and of my conscience. I would only state that General Mercier has made every effort to mix me as deeply as possible in this affair. But I have remained aloof, I affirm, during the progress of the investigation."

The former President then complained of the incorrect behavior of his Subordinates toward the Chief of the State.

M. Demange asked M. Casimir-Perier if, on the sixth, an understanding had not been reached between France and Germany on the subject of Dreyfus. M. Casimir-Perier replied that before his interview with the Minister on the sixth the question of Dreyfus had never been raised between them and Germany.

Counsel next asked General Mercier why the explanation of the secret dossier were not included in the dossier relating to the revision. The General replied that he considered these explanations were given for his personal use, and that was why he had destroyed the document. At this M. Demange expressed a sense of astonishment and asked General Mercier if he did not have reasons for suppressing the document. The witness repudiated the suggestion.

Dreyfus, at this point, rose from his seat and asked leave to explain in regard to the assertion that he had traced on a card the itinerary of a certain journey of the General staff. Both the itinerary and journey, he asserted, were purely fictitious.

General Billot, former Minister War, was the next witness. He was in uniform, sat with crossed legs and gave his evidence in a conversational manner. He said he would be seventy years of age tomorrow. Like everybody else, he

added, he had some knowledge of the Dreyfus affair before the War Portfolio. While feeling deeply on the subject, he remained aloof from the matter until he returned to the Cabinet.

He had the subject investigated by M. Schourer-Kestner, one of the vice-presidents of the Senate, who became convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus. General Billot was not convinced by this evidence, however.

The General then dwelt with the role of Colonel Picquart whom, he said, he holds in the highest esteem.

After this General Billot referred to Colonel Picquart's proposition to entrust Esterhazy, whom he suspected, but General Billot forbids this. He added that Colonel Picquart always acted without authorization.

The General justified his treatment of Colonel Picquart whom he had sent on a delicate and dangerous mission to the Far East. He said this was not done in hopes that Picquart would never return, but to give him a chance by his heroism to atone for previous indiscretions.

PRESIDENT GOES YACHTING.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 14.—President and Mrs. McKinley and party left Hotel Champlain this morning for a sail on the yacht Elfrida. The day was a beautiful one, the sky being clear and the sun bright and warm after the rainy weather of the past few days.

ADMIRAL DEWEY IS ILL.

He Remains on His Flag Ship at Leghorn on Account of Fever.

Leghorn, Italy, Aug. 14.—Admiral Dewey today remained on board his flagship, the United States cruiser Olympia, which arrived here at noon yesterday from Naples, being ill with fever. The Captain of the vessel received the visits of officials and others in his place.

HEAVY WINDS AT CHARLESTON.

Storm Will Probably Pass 100 Miles Out at Sea.

Charleston, S. C., August 14.—High winds and heavy rains have prevailed here today and tonight. The wind has not reached a greater velocity than forty miles per hour. At 11 o'clock to-night it is raining hard and the wind is coming in fearful gusts.

It is expected to increase materially in force towards morning, but no uneasiness is felt by the weather people. There has been much concern felt by the people of the city during the day but it is now believed that Charleston will escape damage from the West Indian hurricane. Indications are that the storm will pass the city about 100 miles at sea.

SQUALLS AT JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 14.—Except for a hard blow for an hour about midnight last night, the storm here has been productive of nothing but occasional heavy gusts and rain squalls.

A COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Would Settle Race Question by Putting Idle Men to Work.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 14.—E. J. Young, colored, general secretary for the People's Benevolent and Relief Association of North Carolina, with headquarters at Charlotte has a practical plan for solving the race problem. He proposes to organize a colonization society in North Carolina. The society proposes to buy up waste land where it can be secured in large tracts, far away from any railroad and to divide this land into 10 acre and 20 acre farms and settle families there where they may thrive by honest toil. He desires that the race follow more generally agricultural pursuits that the idle of the race may be put to work, believing that putting men to work will leave no time for crime.

MRS. STONEWALL JACKSON.

She Will Go to Richmond, Then to a Sanitarium.

Charlotte, N. C., August 14.—Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, who has been at Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va., has gone to Richmond, and thence will go to a sanitarium for treatment for inflammation of the orbital nerve. She has suffered greatly at times during the past few years from this cause, and a year or two ago spent several months at a sanitarium. She is now simply suffering from a recurrence of the old trouble, which is no wise a dangerous, but quite a painful one.

THEY PRAISE CANDLER.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The local branch of the American Protective League has transmitted to Governor A. D. Candler, of Georgia, a congratulatory letter on his stand against mob law.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The contributions to the Dewey Tomb fund are so far \$18,550.

The suspicious disease, believed to be bubonic plague, which broke out in Portugal recently, has become epidemic.

Crowds gathered in the streets of Rio and shouted for union between Argentina and Brazil.

The cigar manufacturers lockout at Tampa has been declared off and all the factories are at work.

Baltimore has lifted the quarantine against Newport News, Hampton and Old Point Comfort.

The Paris papers without distinction express indignation at the outrage of which M. Labori is the victim.

The damage done by the Texas flood is now placed by E. J. Holmes, statistical expert of the Agricultural Department at Washington, at \$7,414,000.